

Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

W. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHAS. W. DAVIS, Associate Editor.OUR PUBLICATION OFFICE IS NEXT DOOR
TO THE POST OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD.

THE GAZETTE'S OFFICE-NOTICE

Frequent inquiries for us at our office at the Centre render it necessary that we should state that our Central Office in Bloomfield is simply a printing office. The papers are distributed from that office on day to day through the mail, or otherwise, to subscribers, and to news dealers. We visit that office daily to get such communications and advertisements as may be placed in our office box, but our editorial room is at our residence on Washington street, where we may generally be found in the morning before nine A. M., and after 4 P. M. We will be happy to see our friends and those who have any GAZETTE business with us. Letters by post or through our office box reach us twice every day.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

paying the \$2 subscription now shall receive the GAZETTE free of postage, from 1st October to the end of 1873, or one year and three months being three months for nothing. We hope this liberal offer will prompt many to enroll their names as friends and supporters of one of the best weekly local papers published in this or any other State.

ON POLITICAL MATTERS.

VI.

THE THIRD TERM QUESTION.

We have unbounded contempt for the representative citizen, or the public journal that should be the exponent of the dominant sentiment of its community, which blinks important public questions or attempts their consideration in a hesitating, timid spirit, showing ignorance and laziness, or a fear, as one paper recently expressed itself, "of treading on somebody's toes." But everybody has respect for the man who has an opinion and dares to express it without fear or favor.

The Third Term question is looming up into importance. The general opinion seems to have been that the Constitution of the United States, or the fundamental principles of our political system of government, restricted the tenure of the President to one term of four years, or, at the outside, to two terms. But a little ventilation of the subject has clearly developed the fact that the Constitution simply provides for the election of President once in four years, and says nothing about re-election. So that no principle of our government is violated by re-electing a President to a second, or to a third term. It is true that of the eighteen Presidents who have occupied that office, seven only have been continued in office for a second term, and not one for a third term. It is also true that the people did as they list. They offered no President a third election, for the very same reason that they tolerated eleven of them for one term only, because they did not see the necessity or feel the desire to continue them longer in that office.

The people are sovereign in this country. Convince the people that their high interests require the re-election of a faithful President to a second term and they will do it again. And as they may and should for a third term when it is evident to them that the dearest interests of their country demand his further continuance in that office.

Here, then, we say again, that it is not merely proper, but it is the imperative duty of leaders of public sentiment, and of journalists, worthy to be its exponent, to engage in the honest, fearless discussion of this important subject.

There are several considerations which may convince us, first that the burdens and duties of the presidential office now are unequally more onerous and difficult than formerly; and second, consequently, that its wise and skillful management and conduct require an assiduity of study, a devotion of training and a practical experience of years that were not so requisite in the early periods of the Republic.

The territory of the United States has more than doubled in extent; its population has increased from three millions to forty; the number of States has nearly tripled; and the separate organized Territories, which were unknown formerly, now number ten; the Departments of the government, which in the beginning numbered three only, have swelled to seven, with many subordinate Bureaus, the number of Federal Courts have increased to nine Circuits and forty-eight District Courts; the Custom houses and the Post offices, have multiplied and expanded to an enormous extent; and the diplomatic relations of our government require thirty-one Ministers and two hundred and fifty Consuls in foreign countries. Think of the official surveillance and responsible oversight of all the multifarious concerns arising out of these and many other ramifications of the governmental function which radiate more or less directly from the President. Why, the first four years are hardly sufficient to initiate him into the mysteries and duties of his office. A second term is surely needed to familiarize him with the nature, operation and design of the functions he is compelled to exercise. What wonder if during this training period he should make many mistakes and commit some blunders? Is it surprising that one (Harrison) fell after a single month's experience? and that another (Taylor) could endure sixteen months only? and that nine others were found incompetent and were discharged after four years' trial. Is it not rather amazing that, of the eighteen elected presidents, seven should have been found who had fitness and ability, manly

ness and courage to warrant their election to a second term? And yet, of these seven, let it be borne in mind that five of them served out their double terms, during the first fifty years of our federal Union, when the cares and exactions of the office were far less harassing than they have become at this day.

The other two who proved themselves capable and worthy were Lincoln and Grant—if, indeed, we may even yet be confident enough to assert it of the present incumbent.

Since the great Andrew Jackson so ably filled the Chair of State and retired with his well-earned laurels in 1837, what has been the character of those beside the two above named who have been put into that high office?—Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, the company and the tendency of the candidate for whom he is invited to vote. Don't scratch your ticket, unless it is for the purpose of erasing a name known to represent a corrupt, unprincipled, or incapable man. Don't fall into the trap of a so-called "independent ticket." One of the regular tickets will succeed. Your vote will be thrown away if given to some disaffected, independent ticket. But given or the regular ticket, which, in the main, you approve, may win the election of the party to which you belong.

HOME MATTERS

BLOOMFIELD.

WEATHER CHRONICLE.

Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre

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THEATRE.—Last week, on Thursday evening, while Dr. Davis was taking tea, his horse and buggy, hitched at the gate, were stealthily unfurnished and driven off by some villain who was supposed to be on the look out for this opportunity. Our town constables were quite indignant that such an outrage could have been committed in this village and the thief escape with his booty. One mounted his sulky and another his horse, and drove hither and yon, like mad, in all directions, within twenty miles, collecting all other criminal officers in the search. Their efforts were rewarded with success. On Saturday a buggy and horse, answering the description given, were noticed passing through Passaic. Our wide-awake officer rushed up to the vehicle, sprang in and took a seat beside the driver, asking him whose establishment that was "Mine," was the laconic answer. "Where did you get it?" asked the officer. "I bought it," stammered the driver. "Of whom?" again insisted the officer. The culprit finding the persistent officer determined, answered, "Of a man back here I don't know his name." "Didn't it come from Bloomfield?" inquired the officer, (at the same time putting his hand into the side pocket of the fellow's overcoat and drawing out a letter with Dr. Davis' address on it, confirming his suspicion that the fellow had the Doctor's overcoat on). "Well, yes," replied the unwilling thief. The sequel need hardly be told. The officer lodged the rascal in jail and returned the property to the gratified owner.

Officer Perry has gained much credit by this achievement.

TOWN COUNCIL—BLOOMFIELD.

Regular meeting, Oct. 28d, 1874.

Councilman Potter in the chair. Present, Messrs. Potter, Oakes, Richards and Sherman.

A petition for a sidewalk on Bloomfield Ave. between Park Ave. and the intersection of the old road to Montclair, was received and referred to sidewalk committee with power to lay the same.

The following warrants were ordered drawn: \$350 on account of Public Grounds, \$13.80 on contingent account; \$299.13 on Road.

The Presbyterian Society received permission to lay out walks in front of their church, north of Beach street. On motion the clerk was directed to notify the Newark & Bloomfield Horse Car R. Co. to fill in their tracks from Liberty street to Mathews corner.

The Committee on Crosswalks were instructed to lay 3 additional walks, one on Franklin street at Mathews corner, one across Elm street at the corner of Church and one at corner of Beach and on 3rd Ridgewood Ave. between the residences of Messrs. Page and Ladd.

Bloomfield, Oct. 28th, 1874.

Mr. W. P. LYON: Dear Sir:—

You will confer a favor by publishing in this week's issue of the GAZETTE, the following:

POSTPONEMENT.

The entertainment which was announced to take place on Wednesday evening Oct. 28th, at Westminster Church, for the benefit of the Berkeley Union Sunday School, for proper reasons was postponed, and we are informed by the managers that it will be given on Wednesday evening, November 4th, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Tickets sold under date of October 28th will be good on November 4th. The programme for the occasion is in every respect instructive and entertaining.

A new house is going up on Thomas Street.

The Republican Assembly Convention for this District have not nominated when we go to press. Their tardy nomination is a great mistake. It should have been two weeks earlier.

MONTCLAIR.

DISCONTINUED.—The stage line to Newark, which Mr. Wm. Tichenor has run for two months past, not proving remunerative, we understand he has discontinued.

ACCOMMODATION.—He is now contemplating the establishment of a Drury Accommodation at an early day if he can feel encouragement that it will be sustained by public patronage.

A fine new house is going up on the corner of Fullerton Avenue and Union St. for Mr. Livermore. Its site, we think, unsurpassed by any other in Montclair township, and that is equivalent to saying in Essex County.

NOMINATION.—Our Democratic friends have done themselves credit by the nomination of such a man as Theodore Sanders of Montclair for the Assembly from this District. If elected, he will be faithful to the interests which his constituents entrust to him, among which, of course, will be casting his vote for a Democratic Senator in place of the retiring Senator Stockton.

MONTCLAIR LIBRARY.—The Rooms of Montclair Library have been made very light and cheerful by the addition of two large windows in the front of the building.

Among the new books recently added to the Library, are T. B. Aldrich's, "Cloth of Gold," Dr. Holland's "Mistress of the House," 3d vol. Brie-Bras series, Schuck's "Life of Chase," Frothingham's "Life of Theo. Parker," "Building of a Brain," Dr. Channing's Correspondence with Lucy Alkie, "Out of the Hurly Burly" and many other new works of fiction and miscellany.

TOWN COUNCIL met again regularly on Wednesday evening, but again found no business of general interest or of particular importance to engage their attention.

MAN OF SCIENCE.

For the Saturday Gazette.

MAN OF SCIENCE.

God gave this beautiful world to man without any explanation of its varied phenomena. Man has been seeking an explanation of the world he lives in. In this, as in all other departments of knowledge, the few must work for the many; and nobly do they work! Difficulties only strengthen their determination to succeed.

Turn for a moment to Joule seeking the mechanical equivalent of heat. He tries experiment after experiment, now with this apparatus, now with that. A year passes by; and so widely do the results of his experiments differ that he seems to fear the end of his labor when he commenced. He is not discouraged by this, but works steadily on, never pausing to lament his poor success. The close of the second year finds him progressing. These results differ less widely than those of the preceding year. The fourth year finds him nearer the end. The close of the seventh finds him at his goal; the mechanical equivalent of heat is his.

Examining a mineral water with the spectroscopic, the chemist observes new lines in the spectrum. These suggest the presence of a substance before unknown. Repeated experiments strengthen this impression. Determined to find this substance, he proceeds to evaporate the water. Slowly the vapors rise, patiently he watches and waits, and not until 40 tons of the water have been driven away does Bunsen find the metal Cæsium.

"The mechanical equivalent of heat is 772 foot pounds!" "The metal Cæsium!" What simple expressions to contain the results of such heroic patience and indomitable perseverance. Ought we not to use a loftier language expressive of those noble qualities without which nothing could have been done? Not better, far better than this is the enduring monument of lives inspired by their example. Words change in time. The good inspired in the minds of others lives forever.

Delayed by calms and contrary winds the slow-sailing vessel makes her tedious way across the ocean. At the sea-port town stands the long line of covered wagons ready to take the cargo of precious stuffs to the far off inland town. Once started on its journey, the patient team plods on, day after day, through swollen stream or deeper snow drift, in sunshine and in storm; until after very many days its destination is reached.

The still night! when the cry of fire rings through the city; and quickly all is confusion. All that human power can do is done; but no man can work steadily a heavy burden of the head, engine, and without steady labor the fire cannot be controlled. To-morrow's sun will rise over a smoking ruin.

By patient, persevering labor, men of science discover the expansive power of Steam and give it to the world to be practically applied.

Now, the steam ship, independent of wind or of tide moves swiftly on to the port where the heavy freight train takes her cargo and steam whistles it on over hill and dale in a few hours time leaving the port a hundred miles behind.

How, when the midnight fire breaks out in one of our cities, the mighty power of steam does what man could not do and the fire and property is saved from destruction.

A simple experiment reveals the identity of lightning and the electric fluid. Day after day and year after year is spent in investigating the laws of the subtle fluid. At length it becomes the instrument of transmitting intelligence from one continent to another in the twinkling of an eye.

Thus have men of science contributed to the wealth of the world and to the advancement of society. The present and future civilization of the world is and will be, in a great measure, the result of their labor.

They have also given to the world a truer appreciation of God as manifested in his works. They have shown that he is infinite in wisdom and in power. They have brought him near to us by showing that he is constantly at work around us in every department of nature.

MARTIN B. COOK, ALBANY, Sep. 1874.

THE ALPINE FOR NOVEMBER

Comes to us richly freighted with art and literary treasures. Artistically, the place of honor is held by an exquisite picture called "Dinner Time," after the German Knave. The other full-page pictures are "Rescue at Sea," a terribly striking representation of the White Star steamer "Sultan," sinking off the coast of England, and "Normandy Cattle." Of other pictures, we have two magnificent views, outer and inner of the Alhambra, at Granada, in Spain—the "North Wall" of that matchless edifice, and the "Hall of Lindaraja," being the points of illustration chosen; two fine pictures, nearly full-page, by Bunsen, "Under the Elms," and the "Stepping Stones," conveying the charmingly wild scenery of the Upper Delaware; a general view of two interiors of York Minister, in continuation of the series of pictures of the great religious houses of England, now in progress in "The Alpine"; a very pleasant glance at dog life in "Master's Slippers," by Elwes, etc.

Quite a material change is evident in the literary management of "The Alpine," under what we must suppose the new editorial charge, and undoubtedly strength is added without any apparent deficiency in grace and delicacy. The most notable changes are to be found in the appearance of a slashing editorial article, "America's Example," and in the commencement of a continued story, "Lost Lillian Bracy; a Tradition of Charles II.'s Time," which opens with a graphic picture of a May-day of that period. There is a story of much power, complete, by Mrs. H. G. Brown, "The Eagle in the Sea Bird's Nest." The other literary matter embraces an able article on "Rescue at Sea," with Mark Twain's account of one of the Cunard

disasters; a paper on "Art at Washington," by Mrs. E. A. Wawell; very pleasant descriptive papers on "Yacht Men," and "The Atlantic," promulgated by the editor, who is understood to be a well known traveler; an exhaustive article on "Music and Education," a critique on Holman Hunt's great recent picture, "The Shadow of Death," a paper on Mr. Toole the English actor, literary reviews, etc. There are also several poems of interest. Taken all in all, "The Alpine" presents a noble number for November, that must command attention in the literary and artistic world.

For the Saturday Gazette.

CHESTNUTING.

Ripen the three brown wonders

From their fruit trees best

Wooding a richly reaped

Through the thrashing trees

As our A. & W. way

Swinging from either brow

Softly through the air

On the